

The Confederates in Pennsylvania.
The army correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register says:
They did not pay for the horses they took. Because those animals are a part of the military strength of the army, and the soldier with this exception they did not take a single article of private property without paying for it, and there did not enter any private house. Still less did they offer any insults to any female. They spent the whole night and a part of a day in the town of Chambersburg, after it had been surrendered to them, and when it was completely at their mercy. The soldiers slept on the ground, on the sidewalks, and under sheds. None of them went into private houses. We are glad that this is the case, from the army, upon the gallant, chivalrous troops. Verily the army acted very differently in Virginia! Its command plundered private property indiscriminately, whether belonging

They were insulted by Pope's soldiers, and were too often made victims of outrages too brutal to mention. The Confederates had power to act in the same manner in Pennsylvania, but that innate chivalry which was born with them would permit no such conduct as that exhibited by the Vandals in Virginia.

FIGHT AT COFFEYVILLE.—There are various reports of the engagement at Coffeyville between our rear guard and the enemy's advance cavalry. The most reliable one of which was obtained from a gentleman who left the scene of action at 11 o'clock on Friday night, who says that Jackson's command, after being surprised, fought bravely, and that the enemy followed up closely by the enemy all the morning, gave way rapidly drawing the enemy into an ambush of Scott's men. Then the enemy arrived within forty yards, Scott's command opened upon them, killing from fifty to one hundred. Our forces pursued the enemy four miles and captured four howitzers.

The successful check of the advance of the enemy insured the safe withdrawal of all our trains containing stores and camp equipment.

The brigadiers were composed entirely of cavalry and artillery, there being no infantry in the fight. We are informed that there is no Federal infantry in pursuit of our retreating columns.

Since the above was in type, we have received additional accounts from the fight at Coffeyville which will be found in our telegraphic column. From these it appears that Gen. Lovell was in command of our forces, and the repulse of our forces was quite a brilliant success for the Confederates.—*Mississippi.*

IMPORTANT REMOR.—The *Hartsville* Confederate says: A gentleman who arrived here from Chattanooga by Monday evening's train, reports a rumor that Lieut. Gen. Sherman's command of Trans-Mississippi Department, had crossed the Mississippi (at what point we are not advised) with 53,000 troops. We may have crossed, but it is hardly probable with so large a force. If he is aided half that force to Lieut. Gen. Pemberton's it will put a very different face on the condition of our affairs in North Mississippi and West Tennessee. Grant and Sherman beware.

ELUCIDATION OF MANNERS.—Books of etiquette are cold mis-usable baggage. No man can be a gentleman unless he possesses the instincts of a gentleman; and one of the most important of these instincts is a warm, generous and cordial heart. The kind promptings of a noble

ners. The cool, formal and studied forms of men and women to make them less pleasing and agreeable, when they find it expedient to do so, and bearless modesty, unwarmly, and can never impress one favorably towards those who practice such arts.

There are only a few whose manners are naturally elegant. There are only a few whose suavity of manners comes from the heart, and draws one irresistibly to them. We have seen but few persons in whom there was not, at times, something repulsive, even when they are naturally endowed with the gifts of a good heart and a generous and noble nature.

There is a refinement of feeling and sentiment which induces elegance of manners which no books of etiquette can ever impart. The natural instincts of refinement are just as necessary to make one elegant in his manners as a brave and courageous heart is a necessary essential qualification of a good soldier; and it requires a true and generous heart to make a man either a gentleman or a soldier. So, the first and most important study in acquiring elegance of manners is to educate the heart to kindly feelings towards our fellow-men. These feelings will ever impart an elegance of manners to the stiffest nature, when books of etiquette can never make an impression.

There are some natures which can never be otherwise than offensive and rude in some way. Education, society, and all the advantages to which they may have access, will never impart on the common blunders of the self-calculating amenities of ordinary intercourse.

their absolute independence. They are not such novices in history as not to know that when the sword has once been appealed to it is the sword and nothing else that can secure permanent peace. We must either conquer or be conquered. We must either subject the revolted States to the Constitution, or let them destroy the Constitution."

The evident truth in the two last sentences means, as is elsewhere asserted, that unconditional surrender or absolute independence are the only conditions upon which peace can be made with the revolted States. Gov. Vance says the conditions of peace are to be the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederacy. The abolition fanatics declare the sole terms of peace to be the entire surrender by the South of every political right. Democrats and other conservative Union men are willing to close the war when the supremacy of the Constitution shall be acknowledged and restored. Here are three separate propositions, each widely different, two of them directly opposite, and each supported by powerful interests and parties. One of them must prevail. We do not believe that it will be possible for either of the advocates of the two first of these propositions to maintain them. We cannot compel unconstitutional terms from the revolted States. We cannot proclaim in advance our intention to confiscate their property, free their slaves, destroy their rights as political communities, and thus degrade them before the world, and hope to obtain peace save by a war of extermination. There are the terms proposed by the Abolitionists, and almost by those, when they say, "we must either conquer the South or be conquered by them."

Gov. Vance expresses his present purpose and the feelings, doubtless, of a majority of the people of North Carolina in this expression: we may also find the feelings of Confederate leaders and the feelings of a majority of the people of the revolted States. But this purpose and feeling must be changed, or the purpose of loyal people to re-establish the government must change, or we must exterminate the entire Southern population, except the negroes.

We are told that the South asks and will accept of no "cessations." No one of whom we have heard, except the New York Tribune, has proposed to make cessations. A few days after the issuing of the President's proclamation, that paper proposed a convention, and it was indignantly and even grossly in its suggestions respecting the conditions upon which peace could be obtained. It then sang "come love, come." It has since changed its tune to "the battle cry freedom," and is now more valiant than ever, evincing Flieken's look. Its valor prompts a response in Vance of North Carolina, and is echoed by the Confederate leaders. "They are not such novices in history as not to know" that the surest method of obtaining honorable peace is bold defiance of the enemy. From other sources than Gov. Vance and Confederate leaders we can learn that there is a rising sentiment in the South in favor of the old Union. It has been revived and strengthened by the revival of a truly constitutional party in the North. The reply of Gov. Vance and the defiant attitude of the South, are today the strongest arguments which can be in its favor of a return to the policy first announced by the administration in commencing the war. We have had sufficient experience to prove our inability to subjugate the South, we have had sufficient experience to prove our inability to ensure the war in an honorable termination—one that will place them on a parity with ourselves, and restore the government to its original footing. Want and death pressed upon a people, induce reflection of the terms upon which these calamities may be avoided. A high spirited and chivalric people will choose misery and death in preference to degradation; but there is not an instance in history of these having been chosen by a nation when they could be honorably avoided.

The waggish editor of the Winchester (Tenn.) Ballouin tells the following good one on Gen. Polk: A gentleman just from our army in Kentucky, and who belongs to Col. Murks' regiment, tells the following of Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk: "It is now that the patriotic Bishop is a very event christened. On the day of the battle of Perryville, Gen. Cheatham, who always tells his men in a fight to 'Give the Yankees h—ll,' had already thus dismissed his troops. Gen. Polk came on, and wishing to encourage his men, said, 'Now boys, give it to them in General Cheatham's style!' and the boys did as directed—that is, if giving them h—ll means to thrash them. Maybe it means to kill 'em, when the style will surely follow."

The foundation of political happiness, confidence in man.

To owe an obligation to a worthy friend a happiness, and can be no disparagement.

A boarding house keeper in Philadelphia, adventures "Board for two gentlemen with gas."